BELLEFONTE PATRIOT.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY H. PETRIKIN.

Vol. VI. *WEDNESDAY, June* 11, 1823. *No.* 5

CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is TWO DOLLARS per annum—but if paid in advance, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length than breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

TO RENT
The Washington IRON WORKS,

Situated in Nittany Valley, Centre county, about fifteen Miles below Bellefonte, six miles from Baldeagle creek, and nine miles from the Susquehanna river; the works are well situated, and on never failing streams; the Furnace is watered by a large spring and the Forge by Fshing-creek, either of these streams seldom ever freeze. There is about two thousand acres of excellent wood land adjoining the works, there are two excellent

Ore Banks,

one, about two and a half miles, and the other three fourths of a mile from the Furnace. The Ore is equal, if not superior, to any in the United States. The Forge is in good repair and has been working until last spring. The Furnace has not been in blast for some time, and will require some repairs. The owner is unacquainted with conducting Iron Works, and wishes to rent them, therefore any person wanting to rent Iron Works will find it to their advantage to come and view said Works, as the subscriber lives on the premises and will make the terms easy and liberal.

JOHN HENDERSON.

Jan. 27th 1823.

The Editors of the Pennsylvania Inteligencer, Harrisburg; Lancaster Intelligencer, Lancaster; and Baltimore Patriot, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers, weekly for three months and forward their bills to the subscriber for payment. J. H.

PROPOSALS,
By W. BAXTER,
For Publishing in Lancaster, (Pa.) a weekly paper to be entitled the

Washingtoniana.

IN presenting this Prospectus to the Citizens of the United States, the publisher begs leave to say, that this journal will be the most important state paper, that has ever yet appeared in the United States. The Editor intends to devote it entirely to those great important events which have occurred in this happy America, and will contain the most complete and satisfactory history of the United States, from its discovery, up to the present period, viz:

Discovery of America. How peopled by the Indians. Settling of our forefathers. Lands purchased by the whites. Massacres of the whites and Indians. Biography of the most distinguished personages during that time. The causes and correspondence which led to American Independence. An accurate account of the battles and skirmishes during the revolutionary war. A biography of Gen. George Washington, with an elegant portrait accompanying the same. Also, a biography of Presidents Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, with a striking likeness of each. A biography of Generals Wayne, Mercer, Putnam, Morgan, Montgomery, Gates, St. Clair, De La Fayette, Koskiusko, and others. An account of the Whiskey Insurrection, with the names of the most prominent actors in that scene. Burr's Conspiracy. History of the Barbary wars. History of the late war. Biography of Generals Jackson, Brown, Ripley Winder, Boyd, Miller, Wilkinson Scott, Gaines, Harrison, &c as well as Comodores Decatur, Perry, Porter, Bainbridge, Chauncey, Hull, Lawrence, and Biddle.

Being well aware that this paper will contain the most interesting History of America now extant; and on account of publishing it in numbers, it will enable every individual to take a copy—as well as the cheapness of the work, must induce every man to patronize such a laudable and praise worthy undertaking. Let every Subscriber take care of his paper for a year, and then get them bound, and they must become a public benefit to the rising generation. It will contain many adventures—many battles—and many anecdotes which have never been published to the world—Many a horid tale of Indian barbarity and British cruelty, will be recorded in this paper, as a beacon wherewith to guard against.

February 28, 1823.

CONDITIONS.

1. The WASHINGTONIANA will be published every Tuesday morning on a new type and beautiful paper, and shall contain four large quarto pages each week.
2. The price to Subscribers will be two dollars a year—one dollar at the time of receiving the first number, and the other at the commencement of the half year.
3. This paper will be commenced on the fifth day of May, when the first number will appear, and shall be carefully packed up and forwarded to Subscribers, in any part of the United States, with all possible speed; and in case of any number being lost, the publisher will send it free of expense.
4. Any person procuring nine good subscribers, shall receive one volume or their trouble.

FOR SALE,

A FARM late the property of Thomas Willing Esq. deceased, situate on Baldeagle and Marsh creeks ten miles above the mouth of the former, and fifteen distant from Bellefonte; containing about

700

Acres; 170 of which are improved, the remainder well timbered with White oak, Hickory &c. The land is fertile, and adapted for either a grain or grazing farm. The Iron works in the vicinity afford a constant and good market for any article the farmer may wish to dispose of. Should he prefer transporting his produce to the Sea board, he can with ease and safety at a trifling expense convey it by water to Baltimore. The buildings consist of a good log house and barn; a log cabbin and stable. The tract will admit of being divided into three or four farms. For terms apply to J. M. FOX.

Bellefonte, April 8th 1823.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to JOHN M'KEE must call immediately and pay. All who neglect this notice will be sued without respect to persons—Those who have accounts against him please present them also for liquidation.

J. M. PETRIKIN.

December 27th 1822.

A CARD.
MISS CROSS,

Respectfully informs the public that she intends opening a school for YOUNG LADIES, in the Bellefonte Academy, on Monday the 12th instant; where strict attention will be given to the moral conduct as well as the mental acquirements of those committed to her care to receive instruction, in the following branches, to wit: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient & Modern Geography, Ancient & Modern History, Composition, Drawing, Plain & Ornamental Needlework.—For terms and further particulars enquire at the Academy.

The Establishment of THE BELLEFONTE PATRIOT IS OFFERED FOR SALE.

The terms may be ascertained by application to the editor.

H. PETRIKIN.

P. S. ☞ Editors with whom we exchange will do us a kindness by inserting the above in their respective papers.

WANTED,

A Journeyman WAGGONMAKER. Apply to the subscriber living in Bellefonte.

CHARLES MACKEY.

March 25 1823.

UNION HOTEL

WILLIAM WILSON
(OF WILLIAMSPORT)
HAS REMOVED TO THE HOUSE LATELY OCCUPIED BY *J. BUFFINGTON, IN HARRISBURG*
And solicits a continuance of public patronage.

April, 12th 1823.

WAITE'S OFFICE

In the Second Class, Pennsylvania State Lottery,

which was recently completed in Philadelphia, all the following prizes, comprising nearly the whole scheme, have been paid—All the Capitals, viz.

15,000 Dollars, 8,000 Dollars. 5 000 Dollars, 2,000 Dollars 2,000 Dollars 5 of $1000, 10 of $500, 14 of $100 and nearly all the Prizes of $6, amounting to

75000 Dollars.

CAPITAL PRIZES in the THIRD CLASS PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOTTERY,

G. W. WAITE, MANAGER, for which the Cash will be immediately advanced when drawn.

2 of	$6,000
2	2,000
2	1,500
4	1,000
10	200
12	100

Besides numerous Prizes of $50, *and smaller Prizes.*

Every Number will be Drawn from the wheel.

This Lottery contains only 5972 numbers, and those who purchase two tickets of the same number, may draw any two of the above capitals, and the holder of ten tickets, which will cost only $60, may draw the handsome sum of

$23 000

The drawing will be announced in a few days.

Whole Tickets only	$6 00
Halves	3 00
Quarters	1 50
Eighths	75

For the above Rich Prizes apply immediately at

WAITE'S
OLD ESTABLISHED AND FORTUNATE OFFICE.

South-West Corner of Chesnut and Third streets, Philadelphia,

Who sold and paid all the prizes in the former classes of the Pennsylvania State Lottery, and who sold and paid prizes amounting to upwards of

SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,

Being the largest amount of prizes ever sold or paid by any other Broker in America. Almost all kinds of Bank Notes bought on the lowest terms.

☞ Orders inclosing the Cash will be promptly attended to, and all Lottery information given gratis.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE & FOUR ACRES OF LAND, situate in Howard township Centre Co. on the road leading from Bellefonte to the Big Island, 8 miles below Milesburg; adjoining lands of Michael Meese and others. The above premises are well calculated for any person who is disposed to keep a Tavern and Store; Now in the occupation of John Ligget. For terms apply to the subscriber living in Howard township.

ABSALOM LIGGET.

April 26, 1823.

PRIVATE SALE.

A valuable plantation, or tract of land containing

225 Acres,

situate four miles west of the borough of Indiana on the great road leading from said borough to Kittanning. The improvements are

Two good cabin houses,

and cabin barn, about fifty acres cleared, five of which are meadow, and more may be made, with a small

Apple Orchard,

thereon—ALSO—A tract of land containing

142 Acres

situate about five miles west of said borough, on Crooked creek, with a cabbin house and barn thereon, with about sixty or seventy acres cleared, twelve acres of which are meadow & a quantity more may be made, with five sugar camps and a small orchard thereon—A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it may be best obtained by applying to the subscribers on the premises.

DAVID CUMMINGS,
JOHN TRIMBLE.

Indiana, March 29th 1823.

NOTICE,

IS hereby given to all Stockholders in the Lewistown and Kishacoquillas Turnpike Road, who are in arrears for Stock, that unless the same be fully paid up, to William P. Maclay, Treasurer of said company on or before the first day of July next, the payments already made will be declared forfeited.

By order of the board of Managers

SAMUEL MACLAY, *Pres't.*

April 23, 1823.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby warned not to take an assignment of a note which a certain John Elder, of Nittany valley Centre county, holds of mine, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled; he having obtained it it in a fraudulent and unlawful manner.

JOHN CHARLES.

Mifflinburg, Union county, May 9th. 1822.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale a HOUSE & LOT in Earlysburg, now occupied by Walter Longwell as a tavern. The lot contains one acre and a fourth, and the house is a commodious one, and the stabling good. It is an excellent stand for either Tavern or Store. Possession will be given on the first of April next. Any person wishing to purchase can know the terms by application to the subscriber, Farmer's Mills, Pennsvalley.

LEWIS LONGWELL.

June 3d. 1823.

GEO. HENNING, HATTER.

Respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has again commenced the

HATTING BUSINESS,

in Bellefonte, in a shop adjoining the house formerly occupied by Charles Huston Esq.; where he intends to keep a general assortment of Water Proof and Common Stiffened Hats which may be had on moderate terms by whole sale or retail. He flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction, as he has been lately to the city, and has procured good stuffs. Country lamb wool will be taken in at his shop for trade.

FOR SALE.

An elegant tract of land, situate in Baldeagle township, Centre county containing

240

acres more or less, adjoining lands of Henry James, and others. The land is well improved, and is one of those lately owned by J. P. De Hass, purchased by Mrs. Craig, and sold by her to Thomas Goodwin, Philadelphia. For terms apply to him, or to Wm R. Smith, Huntingdon.

June 3d. 1823.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.
IN PHILADELPHIA.

United States Branches,	¼ ct. dis.
Boston,	1 do
New-Hampshire,	2 do
Connecticut,	1 do
New-York City banks	par
New-York country notes	1 to 5
New-Jersey.	
Trenton,	¼ dis
Mount Holly,	par
Cumberland,	do
Newark,	do
Brunswick Bank,	do
Sussex Bank,	do
State Bank at Trenton,	do
At Elizabethtown	do
At Morristown	do
At Patterson	do
At Brunswick	do
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia notes,	par
Germantown	do
Easton Bank,	do
Camden	do
Chester county Bank,	do
West Chester	do
Montgomery county Bank,	do
Northampton Bank,	do
Lancaster Bank,	do
Harrisburg Bank	do
Farmers bk. of Reading,	do.
BANK NOTES AT A DISCOUNT.	
Far. Bank Bucks co.	1
Carlisle Bank,	1½
New Hope Bridge,	1
Bank at Milton,	15
Chambersburg,	1½
York Bank,	1½
Gettysburg,	2
Swatara Bank,	2
Pittsburg Notes,	1
Centre Bank	6
Columbia bridge com.	2
Greensburg	11
Brownsville	11

Justices and Constable BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

To the Democrats by Denis M'Carty

From the New York Evening Post
May 28.

MATCH RACE.
$20,000 ASIDE.

Yesterday the match race between Eclipse and a southern horse called Henry, was run over the Union course. It will be recollected that the gentlemen from New York, while in attendance on the match race last fall at Washington city, between Eclipse and Sir Charles, offered to run the former this spring, on the Long Island course for $20,000 against any horse that could be produced in the United States or elsewhere, and gave the southern gentlemen from that time, November, 1822, to the time of starting, to look round and name their horse. The challenge was readily accepted, and $3,000 fixed on as the sum to be forfeited in case either party declined running the race. A number of horses was put in training for the occasion, but only two, viz. Henry and Betsey Richards, were brought on from the South, who, it was judged could contend with Eclipse, and which of those two were to run the race, remained a secret, until the signal was given from the judges box to bring up the horses when Henry made his appearance, and Eclipse soon after. The doubts which before had been entertained, and they were many, that the southern sportsmen would pay the forfeit and there would be no race, vanished at once and all was anxiety to see the result of the contest. The hour of starting soon arrived, but such was the immense crowd upon the course in solid column, for near a quarter of a mile, both right and left of the Judge's box, that some minutes were taken up by the officers in clearing it;—nor was it effected without much difficulty. About ten minutes after one P. M. both horses set off at the tap of the drum; Henry taking the lead and keeping it the whole four miles, came in about half a length ahead. Although several efforts were made by the rider of Eclipse, a young man whose name we do not recollect, to pass his antagonist, still he could not accomplish it. The result of this heat was so different from what the northern sportsmen had calculated upon, that the mercury fell instantly below the freezing point. Bets three to one that Eclipse would lose the second heat were loudly offered, but there were few or no takers. Time of running the heat, 7 minutes 37 seconds.

Second Heat.—The time having elapsed for breathing, the horses were again brought up for the second heat, but it had been determined in the interim to change Eclipse's rider; as has often heretofore been done, and behold who should appear but our old friend Purdy;* who was welcomed with tumultuous cheers from the multitude.—He soon mounted and at the word both went off. Henry took the lead, as in the first heat, and kept it until about two thirds round on the third mile, when Purdy, seized with a quickness and dexterity peculiar to himself, the favorable moment that presented, when by appearing to aim at the outside, he might gain the inside, made a dash at him accordingly and passed him on the left; and maintained the ground he had gained to the end of the second heat, coming out about two lengths ahead. The air was now made to resound from every quarter, with Purdy forever? and as soon as he had been weighed, the populace bore him off on their shoulders across the course, in spite of all the entreaties he could make to the contrary. The mercury in the sporting thermometer immediately rose again to pleasant summer heat, and the backers of Eclipse were now ready for any thing that offered; they proposed to bet even, but there were no takers. Several offers to draw were made by gentlemen who had bet on Henry, but not accepted. Confidence was again completely restored to the friends of Eclipse. Time of running this heat 7 minutes 49 seconds.

Third Heat.—When the horses were brought up for this heat, a Jockey named Taylor, known for many years on the Southern courses, for his great success, and whose skill was acknowledged to be inferior to no one; made his appearance, when it was announced that he would ride Henry the third heat instead of the boy who had rode him the two former. The course once more cleared, off they went, Purdy, taking the lead and keeping it to the end of the race, came in about three lengths ahead of his antagonist. The air was now rent with shouts of extacy, from the New Yorkers, and the press around the judges' stand for a short time was so great that nothing could overcome it. The whole course was blocked up in one solid mass of men, ten thousand deep leaving no ground to bring the horses to the stand so that the riders could be dismounted and weighed. Order however was at length restored, the riders were weighed, every thing found right, and Eclipse pronounced the victor. He was then marched off the field to the popular air of—"See, the conquering Hero comes." Thus has ended the greatest race that ever was run in this country. The result has shewn that the challenge may be again fearlessly repeated—"LONG ISLAND ECLIPSE AGAINST THE WORLD." We hope, however, Mr Van Ranst will never suffer him to run again, but let the country have the benefit of his stock. He has now proved himself, beyond all cavil, to be a horse of speed and bottom unequalled in this country, or perhaps in any other at this time. Time of running the third and last heat, 8 minutes 24 seconds.

It is judged there were upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND spectators on the field.

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*It is said that on witnessing the defeat of his favorite horse, Purdy burst into a flood of generous tears, and offered even then to redeem him if permitted. What was the cause of his not being engaged before, the sporting world are at anxious to know It is believed that had he been so, the third heat would have been unnecessary to Eclipse.

THE PATRIOT

Not for himself, but for his country."

WEDNESDAY, June 11.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

In publishing our reasons for opposing the election of Mr. *Gregg*, we promised to take a view of his official life, and shew from thence, that he is altogether unworthy the suffrages of the Democratic party for any office, much less for so exalted a station as Governor of Pennsylvania.

In Mr. Gregg's letter to Mr. Logue of Carlisle, he unqualifiedly declares his enmity to the late *glorious war*, and his determination to oppose it.—Such was his inveteracy towards this measure, which was warmly supported by every *Democrat in Congress*, that he could not refrain from expressing it, altho' every member of the Senate was under an injunction of secrecy, and were actually sitting with closed doors. Of this wicked and dishonorable conduct, the party that now advocates the election of Mr. Gregg, viz. the Hartford Convention federalists, had been frequently guilty; and it was proved on the trial of General Hull, that it was through these means that the British at Fort Malden were apprized of the declaration of War before General Hull, altho' an express had set out from Washington for the purpose. The consequence of this was, that all Hull's baggage was captured, and an excuse afforded him for surrendering the American Army.

In addition to this irrefragable proof of Mr. Gregg's devotion to federalism, his hostility to the welfare of our country, his blindness to its best interest, his opposition to those who were proclaiming its injuries and advocating its cause in Congress, we have it in our power to add testimony *from his own hand*, that he is unfriendly to the poor, a friend to the rich, an Office Hunter, and *inconsistent withal*. One day holding one principle, the next day reprobating it, just as his prospects of self aggrandizement influenced him. The evidence we allude to, is an *Address* issued in 1817, "To the Electors of Centre and Clearfield counties," signed with the name of *Andrew Gregg*, and others. This Address was handed to us by a gentleman from Pennsvalley, who had preserved it, in order to ascertain whether the Federalists of those days were really in earnest, or held the principles they then advocated.

Whether it was Hugh Maxwell or Mr. Gregg that penned this precious paper is immaterial—the latter has subscribed, and therefore must answer for it. In some things contained in the address we perfectly coincide with Mr. Gregg, but from some of his aristocratical notions we beg leave to dissent.

It will be recollected, that one of the strongest objections to Mr. Hiester was, that he wished to draw a distinction between the Rich and the Poor, and that he voted in Convention that no POOR YOUNG MAN, between the age of 21 & 22, should be entitled to vote. Some of Mr. Hiester's friends defended him against this charge by denying it altogether—others more hardened in aristocracy actually presumed to say that he voted correctly. Among the last appears "*Andrew Gregg*," who contends in his address, "*that it was a fundamental principle of all well regulated governments that taxation & representation should be reciprocal*"—that is to say, in proportion to the amount of tax paid so the number of votes, which would give to a man worth ten thousand dollars, ten votes, and to a man worth $1000, one vote, and a man worth $100, none at all—and that to extend "the privilege of voting to poor young men, between the age of 21 & 22, was a matter of *indulgence*, and had never been claimed as a matter of *right*." On these principles he concludes that Mr. Hiester was perfectly correct & altogether free from blame. If it were necessary we might go on to shew how cruel and unjust such doctrines are, but it would be trifling with the understandings and information of our readers to attempt it.

We have said that in some things contained in the address, we perfectly coincide with Mr. Gregg; but it is not in the doctrine we have already alluded to. It is in a principle of Republicanism, which was urged in this same Address signed by Mr. Gregg Rotation in Office was an argument in the hands of the federalists against Mr. Findlay, in 1817 & 1820, and we find them loudly proclaiming, in the address alluded to, that it is "an invaluable provision in the Constitution that provides for *Rotation in Office*." We ask then every candid man to compare federal *professions* with federal *practice*. Mr. Gregg frequently declared in 1817 and 1820, that all he wished was ROTATION IN OFFICE—that he had no interest, whatever, in the result. How far have these professions tallied with his practice?—Altho' he had been in office upwards of 25 years, unceasingly, yet we find him appointed Secretary of state immediately after Hiester's accession; and now, instead of retiring as he ought, his unbounded ambition, and thirst after the emoluments of office, have prompted him to be guilty of every species of intrigue to secure his nomination for Governor. Is it true then, that Mr. Gregg had no interest in the election of Mr. Hiester? Is it true that he is a friend to Rotation in office? If it was the obvious spirit and meaning of the Constitution, that there should be Rotation in Office with Mr. Findlay, it is ten times more so the meaning and spirit of the Constitution, that there should be Rotation in Office with Mr. Gregg. Must he be continued in office all his life, to the exclusion of men as well qualified as himself? We hope not, and feel persuaded that the result of the election will justify the assertion, that the people of Pennsylvania are aware of the danger of voting for men, who can have no other motive for obtruding on the public, than to raise themselves and friends to fortune and distinction. Such men can never be friends to liberty and equality.

FOR THE PATRIOT.

A few evenings since, one of my neighbors came to my house to chat a little about politics, as he is wont to do. You must know that we farmers delight to converse with one another, after a hard day's toil, about what is passing in the world, more particularly at this period, We feel a *little* interested in state politics especially; and as we have no GAG LAWS at present, converse about such matters pretty freely. Says Jacob F——(for that was my neighbors name,) "I really cannot tell what we will do after while in this country for TAXES. There is scarcely a day passes but a collector of taxes takes occasion to call on me. I happened to be in Bellefonte a few days since, and in passing along the street, was accosted by one of those gentry, who came up behind me and clapping me on the shoulder, said, "Pay me your taxes." Said I, what taxes do I owe you? "Why your *water* tax." I'm much obliged to you, I rejoined, I don't live in your town, nor use your water, unless it is to drink a glass or two when I happen to be here. During this time the collector was engaged looking over the duplicate, and when he thought he had found my name, looked up, and he exclaimed "Oh! I ask pardon, I really thought you were R——" When I went to my lodgings, the landlord told me that one could'nt pass a corner nor a street, but he would be overhauled by a collector of one kind of taxes or other. "There,' says he, 'is the *Borough* tax; (God bless the incorporation,) the *water* tax—the tax for bringing up the water—the tax for laying new pipes and repairing the old ones—then the tax for Iron pipes—the poor tax—the county tax—the road tax—and the *tax* on Storekeepers.'

I observed to Jacob, that these taxes would be nothing compared to the GREAT STATE TAX, which would be laid on the people to pay the *State debt* to the City Banks. 'Yes,' said he, 'when Mr. Gregg gets in to be Governor, I understand that we are to be taxed pretty briskly. Hiester and he borrowed *two millions* of dollars from the City Banks, in order that the state might be so chained down to these *Cursed Aristocracies*, that they could do what they pleased with it.' "But I hope Shulze, the democratic candidate, will succeed, and then a stop will be put to these things. To this I agreed and we separated.

Now I abhor unjust taxation; and I detest a state tax in times of peace Why could not Gregg and Hiester conduct the affairs of the state in time of peace, as well as Snyder did in time of war? Snyder, during nine years, increased the funds of the state instead of diminishing them, altho' the country was engaged in war But the federalists are so fond of state DEBT, that it is no wonder that Gregg acted as he did.

OLD RIFLE.

FOR THE PATRIOT.

ANDREW GREGG, the present federal candidate for Governor, was on the electoral ticket opposed to the election of the venerable JAMES MONROE: yet Gregg is said by the federalists to be a democrat Mr. MONROE was elected soon after the war ended. and was always a democrat: Mr Gregg was selected an elector, because he was opposed to the war, and in alliance with the Hartford boys, and consequently a fit instrument to federalize the union, which was the end intended by the formation of the ticket.

SMILIE.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

To the Democrats of Pennsylvania.

M'CARTY.—*No. III.*

When Tom got rightly under way upon politics and among the people of Lebanon County, he was a most pleasant fellow. He said the most agreeable things in the most agreeable manner. I have no doubt but people are right when they see such a likeness between Tom and his father. But there is one thing in which Tom and I differ greatly:—once he gets a going there is no stopping him. He will have all the talk to himself: now this is what I never could abide. I'm for giving and taking. I desire a fair share, and I'm willing to give it to others. I never can bear to take up people's time with a long rigmarole story about nothing at all and saying twice as much as is necessary. I'm for plain downright and upright: say what you think and say it to the purpose; no beating about the bush; which reminds me that I said I would put up in a small parcel all that Tom said in so many words about the people in the other counties. The truth is, as I said before, he was so pleased with the love and affection shewn for Mr. Shulze by all his neighbours that he talked about it until I was almost out of patience to know what the people said in other parts.

After a time, he got into Lancaster county and there he found the Federals all as busy as bees in a tar bottle and at as dirty work too. They were buzzing and whizzing and stinging and doing every thing in their power to make the Catholics believe that Mr. Shulze did'nt like 'em. They were calling little meetings here, and little meetings there, and then trying to get all the little meetings together to make a big one but it would'nt do They never could get a meeting together that was worth six votes and they can't rely upon one of them. The few, says Tom, that first made a noise and upon whose necks bells wer hung to gather the others together, soon found the trap and they would'nt be caught, and even some of them would get loose even at the expense of a little consistency; and now all's right again, and Lancaster is as sound as ever it was. The Catholics will not be humbugged—they will not make a hodge podge and mix up religion and politics together. They know very well that nobody wants to interfere with them, nor was any body interfering with them, or their religion, or their church, if they would only be quiet among themselves. I'm told that the confusion is likely to be soon over and that the man who made it all is going to live in the Jerseys, on a snug farm that's been given to him by some old lady that lived with him. Well I'm glad of it. Let him eat his own bacon and ham and his chicken and lamb and potatoes and cabbages, and let the blessing of Peace come with all its healing on its wings and light upon and remain with the Catholic Church, and its members, here and elsewhere.

In Chester county Tom said there were a few grumbletonians and they were at their old trade grumbling and growling about the candidate; but nobody paid any attention to them and so it was expected they would get tired. As for "the Whigs of Chester" he says he never saw a set of people in such high glee. They go about in a kind of a hop step and a jump way and they have got up a song to a sort of a Scotch Irish air that's coming out of every body's mouth. I heard it so often said Tom, that I caught the mania and instead of whistling or holloing to the cattle I was eternally singing

"We'll give an independent vote
For John Andrew Shulze."

In Montgomery County all divisions are closed and all dissentions healed. There were some people there who wanted Mr Boileau taken up and sent delegates for that purpose to Lewistown, but now they swear, yes Tom said they positively swore, they would not vote for Jay's Treaty, nor against Simon Snyder, nor against the war of 1812, so that, as he said, Gregg has a poor chance in Montgomery. Upon the whole I'm satisfied with all I heard of public opinion and I am persuaded we will give the "old Tories, Apostate Whigs and British Agents" as Governor M'Kean called them, as good a beating as ever we gave them. From all I'm able to gather, there will be nobody opposed to us but the old enemy. We can beat him easy. They can't call upon the Germans now as they could for General Hiester. Our man, is the Dutchman, and our people sing Fuer John Andrew Shulze, mein Herr Fuer John Andrew Shulze.

Besides they wont pretend to say that Mr. Gregg is a revolutionary man; no, no, he is not like our present Governor, he never smelled gunpowder, unless it was in blowing a rock or setting off a squib. What can they say in his favor, why that he *was* a democrat, but that he voted for Jay's Treaty—that he always opposed Simon Snyder; that he was sent to the Senate by the Federals and that now he's their candidate for Governor. That's all they can say and I don't see how that's to get democratic votes. As for our candidate he's quite a different sort of a man. He has always been a democrat. This they can't deny He has always been an honest fair man in all his dealings. This they can't deny. He is a mild, obliging, friendly man as can be. This they can't deny. Then what objection have they to him? Why because he is not an arristocrat—because he is for letting a poor man vote the same as a rich one—and because he thinks it's all right that poor men should eat Turkeys and other good things as well as the rich. These are the reasons they don't like him. They turn up their noses and say he's not one of us—he's a clodhopper—he's one of your leather apron men—a Myerstown Storekeeper—a Tulpehocken Parson, away with him. Never mind Mr. Shulze; sure it dont want five months to the election, and after that all these people will be civil; they'll all be cap in hand to your Excellency, and some of them will be wanting a bit of an office—but they might want it long enough before they should have it if I was Governor. Oh then what a time that would be when Dennis M'Carty was Governor. How I should laugh to see all the Federals coming in and bowing and hoping, my Excellency, was well; and hoping, my Excellency, would come and take dinner with them; and hoping, my Excellency, would remember the bit of a petition and the recommendation they had put in. I don't think for my life and soul that I could keep from laughing in their faces; I know

Before the election they certainly would make a great deal of joking about my name, and they would be guessing whether it should be spelt Macarty or M'Cartey or M'Carty. I dare say they would have as much to say about my name and about the spelling of it as they have to say about Mr. Shulze's. This however would be all before the election After the election they would all be mighty civil and so would I. I would'nt be outdone by them in civility, but they might whistle for offices, and so they may under Governor Shulze and that's what makes them so mad.

DENNIS M'CARTY.

HERE AGAIN!

From the Carlisle Volunteer.

Messrs. Underwood's,—Seeing by the public papers, that I was appointed, *without my knowledge or consent*, one of the committee of correspondence, by the "Democratic convention of naturalized Irishmen,"* held at the house of Mr Dennis Brady, in the borough of Harrisburg, on Saturday the 24th of May: I therefore inform my friends, that they shall no longer consider me as one of said committee.

CORMIC M'MANUS.

* This is the same meeting that appointed Mr. MENIN of this place, one of their corresponding committee.

From the Harrisburg Intelligencer.

The meeting at Mr. Wenrich's, on Wednesday evening, was truly "large and respectable," in the fashionable phraze. We were pleased to see so many of our country friends in attendance. It argues well for the democratic cause. The spirit of old genuine democracy is alive in this county; and the *million of debt*, contracted by the present administration, is a sufficient foretaste of federal policy, to rouse the feelings of the lovers of economy, into a determination to put a stop to extravagance, and if possible, avert the bitter curse of *taxation*

There is at least one letter in this City from Paris, which positively state that the French army had made *three* attacks on St. Sebastian, and were every time repulsed, with loss, by the Spaniards.

Democratic Press.

From the Franklin Gazette

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The ship Othello, in thirty days from Bordeaux, has arrived at New York. John Forsyth, Esq. late American minister at Madrid, and his family, came passengers in the Othello. From the editors of the New York Gazette we received the annexed extracts from Bordeaux papers to the 26th of April. Mr. Forsyth will take up his summer residence in this city. or its vicinity. He brings information, "that the French Army had entered Logrono, on their march to Pampeluna. The Duke of Anguleme had crossed the Ebro, on his way to Madrid. The inhabitants abandoned their homes on the approach of the invaders, and no attempts had been made to check their progress. The duchess of Angouleme had entered Bordeaux. She was received by the loyal subjects of king Louis with the greatest enthusiasm The chamber of deputies had still under discussion the project of the law relative to the finances. Mr Franck, charge d'affairs from the court of Austria, arrived at Toulouse on the 20th of April, from Madrid, on his way to Paris. He left that city on the 8th, at which time all was tranquil, but on his journey he found the Spaniards making preparations to receive the French army. A young man, a Spaniard by birth, has been condemned at Toulouse to nine years imprisonment, for exciting the French soldiers to desert. A Spanish vessel loaded with grain for St. Sebastian, was carried into Port Du Passage, and an order has been received to take an account of the quantity, and pay for it. Vessels were daily at Bayonne with provisions for the troops and fodder for the horses, and were ordered for Biboa.'

A courier has just arrived from Madrid. The entry of the French was not known when he left that. Great exertions were making by those concerned in the revolution to organize a system of defence; the organization of new militia, conscriptions, and other projects more easily formed than executed, were in agitation.

The Madrid journal states that the royalist general Morales has been taken in an action at Corneja.

Bayonne, April 15.

Pampaluna is closely besieged. Both corpse of the army will reach the Ebro on the same day. The advance guard of our army passed the famous defiles of Salinas without opposition; they are 12 mile from Vittoria, where the head quarters of the Prince are to be established on the 17

Balasteros abandoned the defiles of Salinas, and has retreated to Tudela.

THE GREEKS.

In the Ionian Sea a terrible engagement took place between an Ottoman brig of war from Constantinople bound to Patras, and seven Grecian brigs of war. The Oriental Spectator gives the following description of it. "We have seen here persons who were witnesses of this combat, which covers the Turkish commander with glory. He heroicly contended with forces so very unequal The seven Grecian brigs, some of which were more than a match for the Ottoman vessel, did not dare to approach it during the engagement; at length they sent up a fireship, which succeeded in setting fire to the mainsail. Then the Turkish captain, by an excessively prompt and skillful manoeuvre, cut away and cast into the sea the mast about to take fire, and got safely into Ithaca.

MURDER & SUICIDE.

Extract of a letter from Dr, Poleg Clarke to his friend in Providence, dated Coventry, Rhode Island, May 26th 1823.

I was yesterday called to witness one of the most horrid sights I ever beheld. At half past 12 o'clock, I was requested to go RICHMOND REMINGTON, by one of his sons, in great haste; he said his father had killed his mother and himself. I repaired immediately to the house, about a quarter of a mile off, and on entering the house, found Mrs. *Remmington* lying on the floor with her face downwards, and covered with blood. I discovered a depression upon the back part of her head, and found upon examination her head broken in. There were no signs of life remaining. About a few feet from her, was her husband sitting in a chair with his chin resting upon his breast covered with his blood. I raised up his head and beheld the fatal stab on the left side of the windpipe, immediately over the carotid, or large artery of the neck, which I have no doubt was divided. A court of inquest was held, which returned a verdict of wilful murder by Remmington on his wife, and suicide on himself."

COUNTERFEITS.—We are sorry to say, there are Counterfeit $5 notes of the BANK OF GETTYSBURG in circulation. We have seen one, which is payable to J. KERR, dated Nov. 1, 1821, and tolerably well executed. The following are the most obvious particulars in which the genuine and counterfeit notes differ:

On the right hand, upper corner of the Note, around the word "Five," there are a number of small rings, which in the *spurious* notes are single, and in the *genuine* are double, that is one within the other. In the vignette of the *genuine* Note, the swingletree touches the tail of the horse, and in the *counterfeit*, there is a considerable space between them. The work around the figure V. on the left hand upper corner of the *spurious* note, is much lighter than that of the genuine; and the name of the President is spelt M'Conoughy instead of M'Conaughy.

MARRIED—On Thursday the 5th inst. by the Rev. JAMES LINN, Mr ENOCH PASSMORE to Miss REBECCA EVANS, both of this county.

Democratic Meeting.

A meeting of the Democrats of Centre county, is requested, to be held at the court house, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Friday the 20th day of June, instant, to put in nomination some suitable person of the Democratic party, and a citizen of Pennsylvania, as a candidate for the office of

Vice President

of the United States. The members of the Committee of Correspondence for Centre county, are requested to attend on that day for the purpose of organizing.

MANY.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public vendue, on Saturday the 28th of June instant, a valuable plantation or tract of land containing

102

acres, situate in Tyrone township, Huntingdon county, on the great road leading from Bellefonte to Pittsburg. The improvemens are a good

LOG HOUSE,

and a good

BANK BARN,

with about 80 acres of cleared land—eighteen acres of Meadow, well watered, and more can be made—a large orchard, containig the best of fruit trees, and two never-failing springs It is part of the first rate land con-

tained within the "Sinking Valley Manor." Sale to commence at 12 o'clock of said day. Due attendance will be given by the owner

JOHN HENSHE

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale a

HOUSE & LOT

in Earlysburg, formerly occupied by Walter Longwell as a tavern. The lot contains one acre and a fourth, and the house is a commodious one, and the stabling good. It is an excellent stand for either Tavern or Store. Possession will be given on the first of April next. Any person wishing to purchase can know the terms by application to the subscriber, Farmer's Mills, Pennsvalley.

LEWIS LONGWELL.

June 3d 1823

John M'Kinley, Jr. TAILOR,

Informs his friends and the public that he has commenced the above business in the Borough of Bellefonte. His shop is on the north east end of the lot north of the Bank, and directly across the street. He will work cheap for cash or country produce, all kind of which will be taken in payment.

Bellefonte, June 3d 1823.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, the HOUSE & LOT he now occupies, situate in the Borough of Bellefonte, The lot contains two and a half acres, and has also erected on it a good dwelling house, and a large and commodious

TAN-HOUSE,

with a good

TANYARD,

consisting of seventeen tan vats, with two lime vats, baites, &c. The terms may be known by application to the subscriber.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS,

May 27th 1823.

Six Cents Reward

Runaway from the subscriber, living in Hains township, Centre county, on Sunday the 18th instant, an indented apprentice named

JOHN THOMAS,

of small stature, black hair, and without hat or shoes at the time he absconded. The above reward will be given, but no charges paid, for his apprehension.

HENRY REEDER.

Hains township, May 22d. 1823.

WANTED,

Immediately an Apprentice to the CARPENTER BUSINESS.

One between the ages of sixteen and eighteen would be preferred. Inquire of the subscriber, residing on Buffaloe Run.

DAVID I. PRUNER.

N. B. Also, wanted, a JOURNEY MAN CARPENTER, whom constant employment and generous wages will be given, by the subscribers, residing on Buffaloe Run.

DAVID I. PRUNER,
JOHN BARR.

Spring township, May 28, 1823.

AN ACT

FOR the recovery of fines assessed upon citizens of this state, for the non-performance of military duty during the late war with Great Britain, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is enacted in and by an Act of Congress, passed the fourth day of May, eighteen hundred and twenty two, that all the right which the United States have to the fines assessed upon the citizens of the state of Pennsylvania for the non-performance of militia duty during the late war with Great Britain, shall be and the same is hereby vested in the said state to be recovered by the same under such regulations, provisions and restrictions, as shall be prescribed by the legislature thereof. And whereas

ed of the provisions of the said Act of Congress upon the terms and conditions mentioned in the fourth section thereof.

THEREFORE

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same.* That the Auditor General be and he is hereby authorised and required, to take legal measures to recover all monies in the hands of those who now are, or heretofore have been, Marshals or Deputy Marshalls, or which may be in the hands of their legal representatives which may have been collected from the fines aforesaid, after deducting the expense of assessing and collecting the same, and also to settle and adjust the accounts of the said Marshals and Deputy Marshals, for monies by them collected as aforesaid, under the provisions of the act of the thirtieth March, eighteen hundred and eleven, entitled, "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to the settlement of the public accounts and payment of the public monies, and for other purposes," and for this purpose he is hereby authorised and required to exercise the same powers for compelling the said Marshals and Deputy Marshals, or their legal representatives, to render their respective accounts, and for procuring the attendance of persons whether party or witnesses, and the exhibition and delivery of books, accounts, documents and papers which have any relation to, or connection with, the said accounts or fines, and which he may deem necessary in the investigation and adjustment of the same, as are or may be exercised in the case of other debtors or delinquent public officers of this Commonwealth. *Provided* that no proceeding shall be instituted against them or any of them previous to the first day of August next. And *provided* also, that in settling and adjusting the accounts aforesaid, the accounting officers shall allow a credit to the several Marshals and Deputy Marshals for all sums heretofore paid by them, to the officers composing the Courts Martial held under the authority of the laws of the United States, and the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the trial of delinquent militia men.

SECT. 2 *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the Auditor General to procure for the use and benefit of the Commonwealth, the bonds or authenticated copies of the same, given and executed by the said Marshals and Deputy Marshals and their respective sureties, who have received monies collected from the fines aforesaid, and which bonds or authenticated copies shall be evidence in Courts of Justice on any suits brought on the same, and also to cause this act to be published in one or more newspapers, printed within the bounds of each brigade, and all the expenses incurred by him in performing the duties enjoined by this act, shall be paid out of the State Treasury on the settlement and approval of an account thereof by the accountant department.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

WILLIAM MARKS, JR.
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—April the first one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

JOSEPH HIESTER.

April 22

NOTICE.

Take notice that John P. De Haas is no longer agent for the executors of the late John Nixon, esq. his authority to lease and receive rents ceased some time since. All applications for leasing must be made to

H. NIXON,
surviving executor,

May 15, 1823.

$20 REWARD.

Escaped from the Jail of Centre county on the night of the 8th inst. two prisoners, confined by sentence of the court to four months imprisonment; one a mulattoe, named JOHN BRANUM, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, stout built and very down look. The other a white man, named SAMUEL TAYLOR, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches in height speaks broken English, says that he was raised in Lancaster county and of German extraction. The above Re-

sion and delivery at the jail in Bellefonte or ten dollars for either of the

J. BUTLER, *Sh'ff*

NOTICE.

The subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have now in complete operation the

CARDING MACHINE

formerly owned by Rankin & Steel. The rolls shall be made in the best manner and on the shortest notice. They also have in complete opperation a

Cotton Machinery;

where yarn of any quality may be procured, suitable to the accommodation of every person wishing to purchase. They also have a number of looms for the purpose of weaving, suitable to all kinds of country work. They respectfully invite those who have heretofore patronised them to continue to do so; and all those who are favorable to domestic manufactures are most respectfully solicited to extend their patronage. Work shall be done with dispatch and on the most reasonable terms.

LAMBERT & BROTHERS.

Bellefonte, May 20, 1823.

Valuable Real Estate For Sale.

BY ORDER OF THE ORPHANS COURT OF CENTRE COUNTY,

Will be exposed to public vendue on the premises on Friday the 20th day of June next, the following described property, being the real estate that was of John Jack, late of Ferguson township in said county, deceased:

One lot of ground No. 2, situate in the Town of Springfield, with a house and stable thereon erected

One lot of ground No. 6, situate in said town, with a small frame house and kitchen thereon—

Four other Lots No's 4 5 9 and 12, situate in said town, cleared and fenced—

ALSO,

Two acres 100 perches of an out lot adjoining said town.

TERMS of sale, one half of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the residue in one year without interest, to be secured by Bond and Mortgage.

Due attendance will be given by George Boal and William Murray administrators.

Certified by

F. B SMITH, Clk. O. C.

Registers Office April 29th 1823.

AARONSBURG CHURCH LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of		$500	is	$500
1	" "	200	"	200
1	" "	100	"	100
2	" "	50	"	100
3	" "	25	"	75
10	" "	10	"	100
28	" "	5	"	140
50	" "	3	"	150
654	" "	2 50	"	1635
750 Prizes				
750 Blnk				

1500 Tickets at $2 00 each, $3000 00

Sect to a deduction of 20 per-cent.

TO BE COMPLETED IN FIVE DAYS DRAWING AS FOLLOWS VIZ:

1st. drawn No. on		1st. day's drawing		$ 25
2nd	do	do	2nd. day	25
3d.	do	do	3d, do	50
4th.	do	do	4th do	50
5th.	do	do	5th do	500

The rest all floating prizes, liable to be drawn on the first day's drawing. The prizes shall be punctually paid (deducting 20 per-cent) sixty days after the drawings are completed.

The profits arising from this Lottery, are to be applied to the extinguishment of a debt incurred in the erection of a Church or House of Worship in Aaronsburg.

ADAM NEIDIGH,
DANIEL KEEN. } *Managers*

THE PATRIOT.

Eloquence the soul, song charms the sense

BELLEFONTE, JUNE, 1823.

SELECTED.

LINES ADDRESSED TO A MOTHER, ON THE DEATH OF TWO INFANTS.

By John Quincy Adams, Esq.

Sure to the mansions of the blest,
When infant innocence ascends,
Some angel brighter than the rest
The spotless spirit's flight attends.

On wings of ecstacy they rise
Beyond where worlds material roll;
Till some fair sister of the skies
Receives the unpolluted soul.

There at th' Almighty Father's hand,
Nearest the throne of living light,
The choirs of infant seraphs stand
And dazzling shine, where all are bright.

Chain'd for a dreary length of tears
Down to these elements below,
Some stain the sky-born spirit bears,
Extracted from this world of wo.

That unextinguishable beam,
With dust united at our birth,
Sheds a most dim discolour'd gleam,
The more it lingers on this earth.

Clos'd in this dark abode of clay,
The stream of glory faintly burns;
Not unobscur'd the lucid ray
To its own native fount returns.

But when the Lord of mortal breath
Decrees his bounty to resume,
And points the silent shaft of death,
Which speeds an infant to the tomb.

No passion fierce, no low desire,
Has quench'd the radiance of the flame:
Back to its God the living fire
Reverts unclouded as it came.

Oh Mary! be that solace thine,
Let hope her healing charm impart,
And soothe with melodies divine
The anguish of a mother's heart.

Oh! think the darlings of thy love,
Divested of this earthly clod,
Amid unnumber'd saints above
Bask in the bosom of their God.

Of their short pilgrimage on earth
Still tender images remain;
Still, still they bless thee for their birth,
Still filial gratitude retain.

The days of pain, the nights of care,
The bosom's agonizing strife,
The pangs which thou for them didst bear,
No! they forget them not with life.

Scarce could their germing thought conceive,
While in this vale of tears they dwelt,
Scarce their fond sympathy relieve
The suff'rance thou for them hast felt.

But there the soul's perennial flower
Expands in never fading bloom;
Spurns at the grave's poor transient hour,
And shouts immortal from the tomb.

No weak unform'd idea there
Toils, the mere promise of a mind;
The tide of intellect flows clear,
Strong, full, unchanging and refin'd.

Each anxious care, each rending sigh,
That wrung for them the parent's breast,
Dwells on remembrance in the sky,
Amid the raptures of the blest.

O'er thee with looks of love they bend,
For thee the Lord of life implore;
And oft from sainted bliss descend,
Thy wounded quiet to restore.

Oft in the stillness of the night,
They smooth the pillow for thy bed;
Oft till the morn's returning light
Still watchful hover o'er thy head.

Hark! in such strains as saints employ
They whisper to thy bosom, Peace;
Calm the perturbed heart to joy,
And bid the streaming sorrow cease.

Then dry henceforth the bitter tear;
Their part and thine inverted see!
Thou wert *their* guardian angel here,
They guardian angels now to *thee*.

THE CARDS SPIRITUALIZED.

One Richard Middleton, a soldier, attended divine service with the rest of the regiment in a church in Glasgow, instead of pulling out a bible to find the parson's text, spread a pack of cards before him. This behavour was observed by the clergyman and serjeant of the company to which he belonged. The latter ordered him to put up the cards, and on his refusal conducted him after service, before the mayor, and prefered a formal complaint of Richard's indecent behaviour;—Well, soldier, said the mayor, what excuse have you to offer? If you can make an apology it is well, if not you shall be severely punished.—Since your honor is so good, replied Richard, as to permit me to speak for myself, an't please your worship, I have been eight days on the march with the bare allowance of six-pence per day, consequently could not have a bible or other good book—on saying this, Richard drew out his pack of cards, and presenting one of the aces to the mayor, continued his address to the magistrate as follows:—When I see an ace, may it pleas your honor, it reminds me that there is only one God; and when I look upon a two or three, the former puts me in mind of the Father and Son, and the latter of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost; a four, of the four evangelists, Matthew, Mark, Luke and John; a five, the five wise virgins who were ordered to trim their lamps (there were ten indeed, but five your worship may remember were wise and five were foolish; a six, that in six days God created heaven and earth; a seven, that on the seventh day he rested from all that he had made; an eight, of the eight righteous persons who were saved from the deluge, to wit: Noah and his wife and three sons and three daughters; a nine, of the lepers cleansed by our savour (there were ten, but one only offered his tribute of thanks;) a ten, of the ten commandments.

Richard then took the knave, placed it beside him, and passed on to the queen, on which he observed as follows: This queen reminds me of the queen of Sheba, who came from the uttermost parts of the earth to hear the wisdom of Solomon, as her companion the king does of the great king of heaven, and of king George the second.

Well, returned the mayor you have given me a good description of all the cards except the knave. If your honor will not be angry with me, returned Richard, I can give you the same satisfaction on that as any in the pack. No, said the mayor. Well, returned the soldier, the greatest knave I know, is the serjeant who brought me before you; I dont know, replied the mayor, whether he be the greatest knave or not, but I am sure he is the greatest fool. The soldier then continued as follows: When I count the number of dots in a pack of cards, there are 365, so many days in the year. The cards in a pack are 52, so many weeks there are in a year; when I reckon how many tricks there are in a pack, I find there are 12, so many months there are in a year. So that this pack of cards is both bible, almanac and prayer-book to me. The mayor called his servants, ordered them to entertain the soldier well, gave him a piece of money, and said he was the cleverest fellow he ever heard in his life.

THE DEAD ALIVE.

The resurection men have adopted a new plan to prevent detection by dressing the bodies that they steal, so that if seen they appear asleep. A few days ago two of them coming from the country, stopped at a public house about four miles from town, with the body of a man, whom, after violating the grave, they dressed in the uniform of a soldier.—While in the house taking refreshment, a soldier who was billeted there, went to the door to smoke his pipe, and curiosity having induced him to look into the cart, he perceived a soldier, as he supposed, asleep, whom in the first instance he conceived to be a deserter, and hailed him. "Halloo comrade, where to?" Not receiving an answer, he attempted to awake the corpse, exclaiming "come my boy let us have a drink.", No answer being made, he went to the hostler, and they examined the body, when the latter expressed his suspicion that the fellows who were in the house, were "body snatchers," and he and the soldier held a council of war as to what steps they should pursue, when it was agreed to convey the dead man into the stable and that the soldier should take his place in the cart, while the hostler would follow on horseback to assit him in case of need. This was accordingly done, and Snatchers having refreshed drove off with the cart; but they had not proceeded a hundred yards before they found the supposed dead man tumbling about, and stopped to remedy the inconvenience.

On taking hold of him, one of the fellows observed, "Ise be curst if this here subject is'nt warm:" "Dam um, but he's hot;"—"and so would you too," said the soldier, "if you had come from where I have been." This was enough; the snatchers were petrified, and almost terrified to death; but as soon as they recovered they set off, leaving the cart and horse in possession of the soldier and hostler, neither of which has since been owned. The body of the dead man was in two days after restored to his friends by whom it was missed from the grave.

WHIMSICAL CIRCUMSTANCE.

Love, it is said, laughs at lock smiths—a fact which is exemplified even in the history of rustic lovers, who where they dare not lift the latch for fear of awakening the good old man, not unfrequently contrive to pop their pullet heads and drag their brawney shoulders through wonderfully small holes and winnocks. But while the *vertical* mode of visiting the lasses is by no means uncommon in country houses, the *perpendicular* is rather new. Nevertheless, a deed of even this description was attempted at Whithorn on Tuesday last; the hero being a sea-faring youth of the name of Palmer, and the heroine servant to a respectable innkeeper. The former, it appears had been making rather free with a can of grog, and despairing, perhaps of finding any other mode of ingress, he mounted to the top of a two story house, and there endeavored to pounce upon his sweetheart, by throwing himself, sweep-like, down the chimney. This it must be confessed, was rather a hazardous experiment, and so our hero felt; for when about midships as a sailor would say, he fairly stranded amidst stones, lime, smoke, and soot, nor could all his efforts ever again disentangle his carcase. For more than 2 hours he tugged and pulled, scratched and scrambled, being of course averse to expose himself to the ridicule of the whole town; at length, however, the love of life fairly triumphed over the sense of shame, and roaring out as loud as dust and smoke would let him, he craved the forgiveness and besought the good offices of the inmates below. At first his words sounded like a voice from the grave and terrified every one within the range of its wailings. In a few minutes the family were all astart; some feared it was a thief and others fancied it was a ghost: one cried, "Jamie, load the gun," and another whispered, "O Jenny bring the bible." At last colley dog set as dead at the man in the "jam," as ever pointer did at a partridge; and after this discovery, the family sallied forth and alarmed the neighbors. A council of war was next held on the subject, at which some talked of lighting a strong fire to force the intruder upwards, like other climbing boys, but the majority agreed on the more humane expedient of mounting to the top of the house, and pulling the man out with ropes.—This they found no easy task, but at last the culprit was uncased, with legs as black and blue as the element he had passed through. When interrogated as to how he had got into such a scrape, he coolly replied,—"he had taken the wrong part;" an answer which was deemed so unsatisfactory, that our hero was committed for one day to the jail of Whithorn. This in course, was no great punishment; for, after the horrible durance from which he had been released, even the black hole at Calcutta must have appeared a perfect palace. *Dumfries Courier.*

IS NOT THIS A HOAX?

Dr. Church is now at Birmingham, preparing his new Printing Press. The compositor has only to set down at this curious piece of mechanism as he would at a piano-forte, and as he strikes the keys, the types all fall from the case into their proper places with a velocity that keeps pace with the most rapid speaker. The form having been worked off the type moves into the melting pot from which it is returned re-cast in its orriginal state, without any diminution of material, and thence distributed into the case quite new. One of these presses, placed at the bar of the House of Commons, would always insure a correct report of the debate. Dr. Church the inventor, is a native of Boston in New England.

London Paper, March 2.

A dandy remarked one summer day, that the weather was so excessively hot, that when he put his head into a basin of water, it fairly boiled, received for reply, "Then, sir, you had *calf's head soup*, at very little expense."

An Irishman being about to sell a horse that had but one eye; on being told this defect, he contended he was the better of that, and he could prove it; on this they laid a wager, when Pat proved the propriety of his position by stating that if he had not one, he would have none.

Many have supposed dandyism to be a folly of modern date. By reference however to the works of the Simple Cobbler of Agawam, it will be found that the tribe existed in our sister city of Boston, more than a century ago. With some quaintness and evident indignation, the honest cobbler thus describes the dandy of that day;—"I look at him as the very gizzard of a trifle, the product of a quarter of a cypher, the epitome of nothing, fitter to be kicked, (if he were of a kickable substance,) than either honored or humored."

During the late war, it will be remembered, that a bloody combat took place off the southern part of Nantucket, between the American privateer Neufchatel, and the boats of the British frigate Endymion. The wounded of both parties were landed at this place. Among them were two messmates, one of whom had his under jaw dreadfully shattered by a musket ball, and the other was so wounded in the wrist, as to render necessary the amputation of his hand. Soon after the necessary surgical operations had been performed, they were invited to dine at a friend's house, where they were observed to stick to each other with a peculiar tenacity. The company fell to; but our maimed heroes were respectively disabled from performing those manuel and maxilary exploits which were exhibiting around. After having conspicuously surveyed the scene without any offer of assistance from the busy guests whose diffidence perhaps outweighed their inclinations—he with one *flipper*, thus sternly, though with much point and humour, addressed his broken jawed companion: I say, Jack, since you can't grind nor carve and the land lubbers are all tucking the beef under their jackets, what say for splicing?—*If you'll cut for me, I'll chew for you.*

Nantucket Paper.

GENERAL NASH.

General Nash, in the Battle of Germantown, October 5th, 1777, was severely wounded in the thigh, the bone of which was shattered by a grape shot. While they were bearing him off the field, a friend coming up, began to condole him on his situation, and asked him how he felt; "it is unmanly," said the dying hero "to complain, but it is more than human nature can bear."

At a time when DRUNKENNESS and the love of strong liquors is deplored by the wise and the good, we have thought we could not render a more acceptable service than by presenting a picture of the consequences of that sinful vice. It is indeed the prolific mother of a thousand crimes. It is a yawning and bottomless grave into which millions of the human race have fallen. War, Pestilence and Famine have not been so destructive to human life and human happiness as Drunkenness. The picture we present is ancient—but it is full of truth; the coloring is vivid and the likeness as strong as it was a century and a half ago. Would to God that those who are hastening down the precipitious mountain of vice, would read with attention this description of the road they are travelling, and the desolate country to which it conducts. If they will not listen to the voice of man; if they will be deaf to the cries of humanity and hear not the wailings of kindred, let them at least pause at the awful denunciations which have gone forth from the pens of inspired writers.

Democratic Press.

A Frenchman being afflicted with the gout, was asked what difference there was between that and the rheumatism: "One very great diffrance," replied Monsieur, "'spose you take one vice, you put your finger in, you turn de screw till you bear him no longer—dat is de rheumatis—den, 'spose you give him one turn more—dat is de gout."

Clerical Facetiousness.—The noted Daniel Burgess, the non-conformist minister, once preaching of Job's "robe of righteousness," said, "If any of you would have a suit for a twelve month, let him repair to Monmouth street; if for his life time, let him apply to the Court of Chancery; but if for all eternity, let him put on the robe of rigeteousness."